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Outline

NTSB Basics

Some Future Concerns



NTSB 101

- Independent agency, investigate transportation accidents, all modes
- Determine probable cause(s) and make recommendations to prevent recurrences
- Do not determine blame or liability
- Conduct special studies and investigations
- Assist victims and their families



Independent

- 5 Members
 - Nominated by President, confirmed by Senate
- Political independence
 - Political party balance
 - Member terms are fixed and staggered
 - Requirement for relevant background, expertise
 - Purpose: Conclusions from facts, not politics
- Functional Independence
 - Not a regulator or operator
 - Purpose: Impartial and unbiased investigations

Purpose

- Single focus is SAFETY
- Primary product:Safety recommendations
- Response to recommendations:
 - > 80% acceptable



Some Future Concerns

- Pilot professionalism
- Criminalization of accidents
- Increasing automation



Pilot Professionalism

Problem

- Loss of military pilot pipeline
- Military: "Right Stuff" or out

Current Civilian System

- Written test: Knowledge
- Flying test: Skills and knowledge
- Not tested: Judgment or professionalism
- No limit on how many times to take tests



Abundant Professionalism

- Hudson River landing (2009)
- Gliding to the Azores (2001)
- Sioux City (1989)
- Gimli Glider (1983)



Lack of Professionalism

- Let's try FL 410 (2004)
- Takeoff without runway lights (2006)
- Stick shaker: PULL! (2009)
- Minneapolis over-flight (2009)

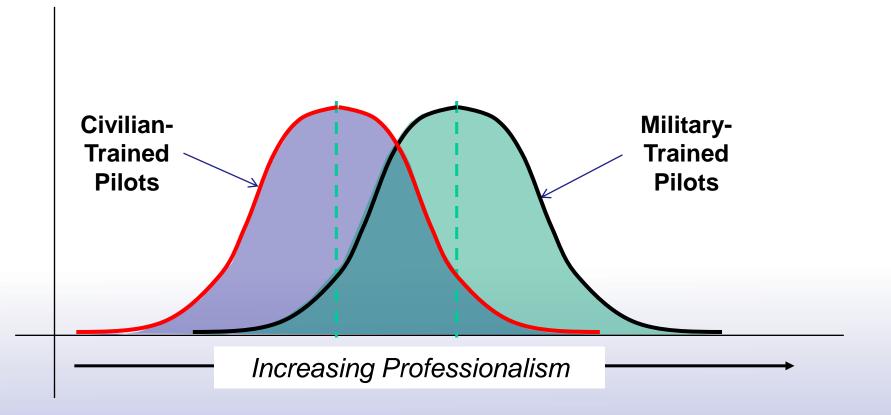


The Training Challenge

- Initial training must:
 - Develop knowledge and skills
 - Be evaluated by more than just (eventually) passing knowledge and skill tests
 - Also develop and instill good judgment and professionalism
- Recurrent training must:
 - Continue to develop and strengthen all of the above



Need to Shift the Bell Curve





Criminalization

- Systems are getting more complex
- Most accidents involve good people trying to do the right thing
- Human error: Immediate response is to PUNISH!
- Issue: Best way to stop error that is inadvertent?



Undesirable Results

Possibility of criminalization:

- Chills willingness of front-line employees to participate in proactive information programs
- Hinders mishap investigations
- Reduces likelihood of investigating or addressing system issues



Recent Examples

- Concorde, Paris, France (2000)

– GOL 1907, Brazil (2006)

– Asiana 214, San Francisco (2013)?



Concorde

Chain of Events

- Takeoff
- Piece of metal on runway from previous airplane
- Main gear tire shredded after hitting piece of metal
- Fragments from tire hit wing, punctured fuel tank
- Leaking fuel caught fire





GOL 1907

Chain of Events

- Aircraft eastbound, FL 370, per international convention
- Assigned route turned westbound at navigation waypoint
- Go to even thousand (FL 380 or 360)?
- Pilots tried unsuccessfully to contact controllers, so remained at FL 370



- Airplane invisible to ATC
- Airplane also invisible to TCAS in other airplanes
- Both airplanes navigating with GPS

Theory

Pilot's foot on footrest hit transponder "Standby" button





Automation

- Increasing complexity increases likelihood that operators will not completely understand the system
- Increasing reliability increases likelihood that operators have never seen a given malfunction before, even in training



Examples

- Strasbourg, France (1992)
 - Cali, Colombia (1995)
- Amsterdam, Holland (2009)
 - Rio to Paris (2009)
 - San Francisco (2013)?



Strasbourg, France

- Risk Factors
 - Night, mountainous terrain
 - No ground radar
 - No ground-based glideslope guidance
 - No airborne terrain alerting equipment



- Very Sophisticated Autopilot
- Autopilot Mode Ambiguity



Human Factors Challenge

- "3.2" in the window, with a decimal, means:
 - Descend at a 3.2 degree angle (about 700 fpm at 140 knots)
- "32" in the window, without a decimal, means:
 - Descend at 3200 fpm

Clue: Quick Changes in Autopilot Mode Frequently Signal a Problem

Flight data recorder readout program could have helped safety experts identify this problem



Cali, Colombia

- Risk Factors
 - Night
 - Airport in deep valley
 - No ground radar
 - Airborne terrain alerting limited to "look-down"
 - Last minute change in approach
 - More rapid descent (throttles idle, spoilers)
 - > Hurried reprogramming
- Navigation Radio Ambiguity
- Spoilers Do Not Retract With Power





Recommended Remedies:

- Operational
 - Caution re last minute changes to the approach!!
- Aircraft/Avionics
 - Enhanced ground proximity warning system
 - Spoilers that retract with max power
 - Require confirmation of non-obvious changes
 - Unused or passed waypoints remain in view
- Infrastructure
 - Three-letter navigational radio identifiers
 - Ground-based radar
 - Improved reporting of, and acting upon, safety issues

Note: All but one of these eight remedies address system issues



Amsterdam, Holland

The Conditions

- Malfunctioning left radar altimeter
- Pilots selected right side autopilot
- Aircraft vectored above glideslope
- Autothrust commanded throttles to idle



- Unknown to pilots, right autopilot using left radar altimeter
- Pilot unsuccessfully attempted go-around

– Queries:

- Should autopilot default to same side altimeter?
- More clarity re source of information? Ability to select?



Rio to Paris

The Conditions

- Cruise, autopilot engaged
- Night, in clouds, turbulence, coffin corner
- Ice blocked pitot tubes
- Autopilot and autothrust inoperative without airspeed
- Alpha protections disabled
- Pilots' responses inappropriate

– Queries:

- Pilot training re loss of airspeed information in cruise?
- Importance of CRM pilot knowing other pilot's actions?
- Pilot training re manual flight at cruise altitude?





Conclusion

In order to continue improving safety, the industry must address issues of professionalism, criminalization, and automation



Thank You

Questions?

